

FREE PRESS.

ISAAC H. JULIAN, - - - Editor
SAN MARCOS, TEXAS.
THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1886.

(ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT SAN MARCOS TEXAS AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.)

All Communications for the Free Press should be sent in on Monday to ensure insertion the same week, and all advertisements and business notices not later than Wednesday noon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce CAPT. JAMES G. STOREY as a candidate for County Judge of Hays County.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce S. L. TOWNSEND as a candidate for Sheriff of Hays county at the election in November next.

FOR TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce F. M. JOHNSON as a candidate for Treasurer of Hays County.

FOR MAYOR.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM GIESEN, as a candidate for re-election to office of Mayor of San Marcos.

FOR CITY MARSHAL.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. LYLELL, as a candidate for City Marshal at the April election.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Free Press is a leading local newspaper, the best advertising medium, and has the best printing office between Austin and San Antonio. It circulates considerably North as well as South. A live paper, devoted to the development and progress of the country. Jeffersonian Democratic in politics. San Marcos, the county seat, is a growing town of some 2000 inhabitants. It is situated on the International and Great Northern Railroad, running from St. Louis via Austin, the capital of the State, and San Antonio, her largest city, into Mexico. San Marcos is thirty miles from Austin and fifty miles from San Antonio. It is noted for its religious and educational privileges, and as the center of a splendid agricultural and stock country and excellent community; also for the celebrated springs, half a mile above, which boil up from the bowels of the earth at the foot of the mountains, forming the San Marcos river, and constituting at once a great natural curiosity and inexhaustible water power. It already has water-works, an ice-factory, several mills, etc.

The Free Press has been published by its present proprietor for twelve years. It is well established, and gaining steadily in public favor. Special attention is called to the character of its circulation. It goes among the best class of well-to-do farmers and business men. In this respect it has no superior in the State. See table of advertising rates on first page.

63 THE FREE PRESS office also has all the requisite facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing in the best modern styles, at Austin, San Antonio and Galveston prices. Call and see samples. Prompt attention given to orders from a distance.

Senator John F. Miller, of California, died at Washington on the 8th inst.

The San Antonio Express well says: "A strike must always succeed when the people back the strikers, and they will always back them when their demands are just and reasonable."

The Great Strike

Continues in the shape of a dead lock to all freight business. We give the later statements of the contending factions, and leave our readers to form their own conclusions. But it seems to us, upon a calm view of the situation, that the strike at this time was an ill advised movement.

We have heretofore failed to make mention of one of our new exchanges, the Del Rio Dot. What a dainty and purely feminine name! No wonder, for the Dot is edited and published by a lady—Miss Lottie Lyons. She gets up a neat and newy sheet.

Mr. Lee, while here last week, gave us the following list of newspaper organs of the Knights of Labor in this state:

Labor Siftings, Fort Worth; Tribune, Paris; Alamo, San Antonio; Echo, Houston; Labor Advocate, Galveston.

Besides these, Mr. Lee informed us there was a central organ, unknown to the outside world, or to any but such as are high in the secrets of the order.

Swain is certainly in the lead, and the chances are that he will get there. Ross may be the better man, but he is behind.—Orange Tribune.

It is pretty generally admitted that the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad has been sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe people. The former was peculiarly a Texas institution, and many will regret the transfer.—Orange Tribune.

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Owen Ford Esq. our worthy County Attorney, has felt called upon to resign his office, for the reason that, as business is now conducted, he gets nothing like an adequate compensation for his services. This is not as it should be—it would seem there must be a screw loose somewhere.

The grand jury adjourned about the middle of last week, having returned, as we understand, some 26 indictments. They were a body of intelligent, solid, earnest men, such as would do credit to any county of any state in the Union, and the influence of their presence and action has been marked and wholesome to a remarkable degree.

It gives us great pleasure to announce this week Capt. James G. Storey as a candidate for County Judge. It is to-day the most important office in the county to the interests of the great body of the people, and should be filled by a first-class citizen. In our opinion Capt. Storey is pre-eminently the man for the place, and the Free Press pledges to him its hearty and earnest support.

In the case of the State of Texas vs. C. M. Hull, for his remarkable Christmas-day performance in the Free Press building, the grand jury brought in a verdict of assault with intent to kill. A continuance to the next term of court was obtained in the usual way, and has been customary in similar cases, as everybody knows.

We wonder what certain parties about this place, who have affected to look upon this matter as a light and trifling one, will have to say to this finding of the grand jury?

Judge Williams, of the Waco district, in a recent charge to the grand jury, called attention to a forcible manner to violations of the Sunday law. The charge was severely criticized by saloon men and others opposed to enforcing the Sunday law. A correspondent of the Gazette says, "Judge Williams has stirred up a hornet's nest that will buzz around his ears."

A pretty state of affairs, truly, when violators of law have the cheek to seek to bulldoze a judge for doing his plain duty.

An old friend favors us with the following postal card. We meant at the time to have called attention to the article to which he refers as a graphic picture of old times in the Ohio Valley. Many elderly people among our readers, no doubt recognized it as such:

GRINWELL, KAN., March 10th '86. The San Marcos Free Press (March 4th) is read and appreciated. "Good old days in Ohio" brought plainly to my mind many scenes of my boyhood days that I had not thought of for years. I well remember the log school-house and many of the scholars where I went to school to Geo. W. Julian.

Yours with due respect,
J. K. BOSWELL.

The Grand Jury of Hays County Indict Capt. Whisky. Read!

The following "true bill" was found by the Grand Jury at their late session, and with their request to publish we comply with pleasure:

"The Grand Jurors of the opinion that one of the greatest sources for the germination and propagation of crime in the county, is found in the improper and excessive use of intoxicating liquors; and that it is their duty as good citizens and lovers of good morals and good government, to support every effort from whatever source that is made to suppress their use; and they call upon the officers of the law and upon all good citizens of the county to give their influence and moral support to every effort being made to suppress their use in our midst."

J. G. STOREY, JOHN Y. STEPHENSON, AD. ADAMS, W. T. MCKENNEY, S. C. GLASCOCK, A. H. LOCK, J. T. HOLLAND, GEO. KESSE, W. L. FRANKS, ARTHUR BARTON, D. W. CHES.

The Christian Register, a clear headed, conservative journal, sums up as follows the merits of the case as involved in the recent strikes:

The recent strike of the horse-car drivers in New York and Brooklyn, resulting in the entire stoppage of horse-car travel in those cities until their demands were complied with, illustrates the power which the laboring classes may achieve through organization. Combinations as formidable as the Knights of Labor cannot be looked upon with indifference by capitalists. For the workingman to secure his rights, organization is essential. A single craftsman, arrayed against a great corporation, may be powerless; but when a great organization of his fellow laborers takes up his wrongs and stands beside him, he secures a weapon as strong as that which the capitalist may wield. The danger is that the laborer may some time use it to his own disadvantage, or that such organized combinations of laboring men may become as tyrannical and as unjust as the individuals they oppose.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 8, 1886.

ED. FREE PRESS:—The senate meets to-day to discuss the question pending between it and the president, and good entertainment is expected by the galleries. A most decided change has come over the spirit of senator Edmunds' dream since the forty-first congress. A speech delivered then has just been unearthed, which shows that he did not always think as he does now about the president's prerogatives. In it he said: "It is cause enough for me, sir, constitutional cause, when the president of the United States, acting upon a conscientious sense of his responsibility to the people, chooses to send in one man's name for a place that another holds."

And then I remember a sentence of his eulogy in the senate over senator Morton, delivered some years ago. It made even the studiously unimpressible Cocking smile and look guileless. It was when he hit the administration foul by saying senator Morton was not one of those republicans that believed the best interests of a cause would be promoted by appointing its opponents to office.

To the surprise of many senators, the educational bill was endorsed by three-fourths of their body. In the debate which had been going on for three weeks the opponents of the measure had decidedly the best of the argument, but many senators were committed upon it by their votes in the last congress. There will be no such obstacle to independent judgment in the house, where the bill now goes, and it is believed in Washington that it will pass that body and become a law.

Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, held that the condition of the South warranted the legislation of this bill as a temporary expediency to meet a great public exigency. The aid offered should not be regarded as daily bread, but as medicine for a grave national disorder. Said he, "The South of to-day is not the South of twenty-five years ago. The exhaustion of the South, under Frederick, or of France under Napoleon, was not more thorough than had been the ruin of the South. All her local institutions—industrial, financial, educational and religious—had been shattered and pulverized, their very foundations turned up and destroyed; and her political rehabilitation had been committed to her former negro slaves, not only elevated to be free men, but enfranchised and intrusted with political control."

Mr. Stanford, California's millionaire senator, is among the earnest endorsers of the proposed Permanent Exhibition in Washington in connection with the celebration of the centennial anniversary, in 1889, of the adoption of the constitution. A permanent exhibition of the products and attractions of the three Americas at the national capital strikes many congressmen as an admirable idea, because of its benefits to the business interests of the country.

Delegate Joseph, of New Mexico, who is the only Spanish-American in congress, is enthusiastically in favor of the enterprise. He says the immense trade of the South American republics which we ought to have, England controls, for the reason that there is lack of business acquaintance between the United States and the southern countries.

The recent adhesiveness of the distinguished Dr. Newman to the rich California senator has caused the latter some discomfort of late. Mr. Stanford has shown some interest in the Metropolitan church, of this city, to which Dr. Newman has been called, by attending it occasionally. The Baltimore Conference, which is sitting here now, is ready to make up appointments, and Rev. Newman is anxious to secure this pastorate. Among reports about this matter is one to the effect that senator Stanford was exerting himself to secure the position for Dr. Newman, and it is certain that the people of the Metropolitan church have been led to believe that if Dr. Newman gets the appointment the church will receive substantial aid from senator Stanford.

It would seem that the Crossens of the Pacific coast does not relish this kind of popularity and gossip, for he has recently taken a pew at St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, and intends to occupy it. Senator Stanford is by far the richest man in congress.

He is not considered an intellectual force, but he probably gives the most forcible dinners of any millionaire in Washington. He recently dined at senator Evans', with twelve members of the Pacific coast delegation in congress. The guests sat down to a dinner whose wines and fruits were all from California. The tea and coffee service were of solid gold from California mines, on a massive gold tray. The forks and spoons were of hammered silver, wrought in rich designs, and the china was hand-painted Dresden, Vienna and Paris ware.

A recent speech of General Von Moltke in the German Reichstag, in which he intimated on the part of the government to keep the military establishment up to its present standard, and despite the complaints of tax payers.

We should like to see the Blair bill go through. The best way to make good democrats out of the colored population is to educate them.—Orange Tribune.

MANFORD'S MAGAZINE.—We meant ere this to have noticed a change in the management of this interesting monthly. Mrs. H. B. Manford retires from the chief editorial position, and as publisher, assuming that of associate editor, while Mrs. T. H. and M. W. Tabor (father and son) take control as editors and publishers. We congratulate Mrs. M. on her relief from the responsible and onerous position she has filled so well, and also on being able to leave the Magazine in hands so worthy to receive the trust, and to carry on consistently the work so well begun by her late husband, and continued by herself.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.
ST. LOUIS, March 5th, 1886.

ED. FREE PRESS:—The condition of the great strike is changing for the worse to-day. A desperate attempt by the managers of the Pacific Railroad to run out a freight train this morning proved a complete failure. Business men in the city are desperate and everybody feels nervous and apprehensive. Business is at a standstill. The markets are almost dead, and a fresh meat famine is upon us. The severe cold still continues at this point and throughout the State. A heavy snow has been falling here to-day and at the present writing it has turned to sleet and cold rain.

The grand jury of this city is now engaged in a searching investigation of the City elections and ballot stuffing. Nearly a hundred witnesses have been summoned and it is certain that many indictments will be secured against prominent politicians of this city. Sensational developments are sure to follow in a few days.

Dr. E. H. Coates, a dentist, who shot and killed, Dr. A. B. Keith a few days ago, was held without bail by Judge Noonan this morning. Dr. Keith was an old citizen, and Coates is a sort of drunken crank who took it into his head that Dr. Keith had influenced Coates wife to bring suit for divorce.

Mr. J. Rhey Boyd, whose deserted young wife committed suicide a few weeks ago in utter despair at his disgraceful conduct, sneaked into the city yesterday under an assumed name. He has thus far failed to make the "damaging disclosures" concerning his poor wife's conduct, which he at first threatened to divulge as a defense for his nameless crime and infamous desertion of her.

CARL SMYTHE.

Jay Gould Speaks.

Jay Gould, on his return from Havana, has been interviewed at Jacksonville, Fla., by a member of the Associated Press, on the subject of the strike. It is the first that has been heard from him on the subject:

"The strike on our system was a complete surprise to me for two reasons:

"First—We had acceded to all demands made upon us by our employees, and were supposed to be working in harmony with them.

"Second—The present strike is made upon an issue with which we have nothing to do, and which we cannot possibly arbitrate or control.

"The present strike," continued Mr. Gould, "originated in the discharge of an employee named Hall, on the Texas Pacific, which road is in the hands of the United States court. We have no more right to attempt to control the working of that system than the workmen themselves, and would be as completely incompetent to do so as any outsider."

Regarding another aspect of the strike, Mr. Gould said: "The public may not be aware of it, but the same issue was raised when some men were discharged on the Wabash railway, at the time when it was in control of the United States court. Powderly, chief of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, called upon me to secure the reinstatement of these men. The subject then was fully discussed, and I told him I had no power in the matter, not even advisory, without request from the court. At that interview I told Powderly if any grievances existed among the men, if he would bring them to our attention we would endeavor to right them. We recognized the necessity of remaining on good terms with our people, to whom one-half of the earnings of the road go yearly.

The present strike came without notice, and not in consequence of a grievance cited against us, and in view of my interview with Powderly, whom I believed to be a fair-minded man, was all the more surprising to me." As to the future, Mr. Gould said: "I am advised that great numbers of the strikers are not in sympathy with the movement, and will return to work as soon as assured of protection by the civil authorities. It is our intention to resume at once, and as fast as this protection is afforded."

In conclusion he declared that he did not care to discuss other features of the strike, beyond the statement that the company couldn't possibly join hands with the Knights of Labor against the United States supreme court.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the propriety; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla" tones up your system, purifies your blood, strengthens your appetite, and secures to you the best of health. J. C. THORNTON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla" cures all skin diseases, and is worth its weight in gold." J. BARRINGTON, 120 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

O. T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SAN MARCOS, TEXAS.

The Knights of Labor.

The Work and Creed of the Organization Explained by Mr. Powderly.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 9.—Terence V. Powderly, of Scranton, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor of America, and chief of the five men who compose the Executive Board of the General Assembly of that great organization, was interviewed here lately. The executive board is now holding its annual session here. Mr. Powderly explained the tenets of the Knights of Labor, and discussed the four great problems which now agitate the industrial circles of the world—finance, the short-hour system, competitive labor, and the economy of the land. He said:

"The progress made by the Knights of Labor in the last four years is amazing. When we first brought our organization into a General Assembly in January, 1878, we had representatives from 400 assemblies throughout the United States. Now we have on the rolls of the order some 5,000 assemblies organized since January, 1878. Within the last two or three years the organization has grown very rapidly, and I account for it in this way: The hardest work in an organization of any kind is always in the start. When the purposes of the movement become known, and people become interested in it, there are more workers to help it forward, and as a consequence more people will apply for admission. At the present time, instead of going out to seek people and ask them to join the Knights of Labor, we find people knocking at our doors in greater numbers than we can admit. It has been going the rounds of the press that workingmen's organizations here and there are adopting resolutions to put the eight-hour law into effect on May 1 next. That the eight-hour movement will prove successful I have no doubt, but that it will be established on the 1st of May I have doubt, for the reason that we cannot get all the manufacturers and all the workmen educated to that point by that time. We want to make the eight-hour system universal, so that manufacturers will suffer no more from its practice than the workmen. When we do put it into operation, it is not our intention to demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. We will take the shorter hours, and the wages will naturally regulate themselves.

"The land question is another one that we are much interested in, for it pertains directly to the interests of labor. We believe that the lands of this country belong to Americans, and not to aliens. Let a man come here with the intention of staying and making his home here, and we have no objection to his occupying the soil; but for a nobleman who lives across the water to own from 10,000 to 50,000 acres of land here while he is in another country, is another thing, and we strenuously object to it. We don't believe in allowing any other country to draw revenue from the American laborer. There are now between 20,000,000 and 21,000,000 acres of land in America held by alien landlords. I am a thorough American, and object to it."

The acquittal of Holland will be a great joy to Texas. The faithful devotion of his fellow Texans has accompanied him throughout his trials and trial. The case has been one of extraordinary interest, even in this town where appetite for murder trials is somewhat jaded. There was much strong evidence in the theory of self-defense, and the character of the main witnesses for the prosecution was not exemplary. Holland's ingenious confession that he understood the game, and went to Davis' office to get good money and keep it might have worked unfavorably to him before a jury of lawyers. Before a jury of laymen a rough view of the equities of the case prevailed, and probably the general sentiment of the community, while adverse to the glorification of Holland, in the Texas mind, will accept the verdict as inevitable, and perhaps not unjust. As between the crook and the canny countryman up to the crook's game, the countryman has won. Still we advise Holland and all all speculative city marshals from Abilene or elsewhere not to come to town seeking investments in green goods. Killing crooks is sometimes murder.—N. Y. Sun.

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COVINGTON & PORTER.

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EVERYTHING IN THEIR LINE ALWAYS ON HAND.

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The Largest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Men's and Boys'

CLOTHING,

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Goods.

CARPETS,

RUGS.

BOOTS & SHOES

The Largest Stock in the Place,

The Celebrated ZIEGLER SHOES at reduced prices. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

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60 Bags Rio Coffee.

25 Barrels Sugar.

20 " Molasses.

5 " Rice, at reduced price.

1 Car Load Flour.

WAGONS.

1 Car Load Shuttle Wagon.

1 " " Tennessee Wagon.

Harness, Hardware,

Plows, Sulkeys, Cultivators,

Double Shovels, &c.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the patronage of my customers by giving full value received.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

COTTON, WOOL, &C.

Very Respectfully,

J. V. HUTCHINS.

Feb. 11.

VALUABLE FARM

For Sale.

On York's Creek, in Gaudinville county. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, three houses for renters, and three cisterns, 140 acres in cultivation. Price \$20 per acre. A rare chance.

M. D. ANDERSON.

Post office address, Staple's Store, Gaudinville county, Texas. sep24ly.

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SHINGLES